Duma Asks Nations

PETROGRAD, Dec. 2. - The

nexation of Courland and asking protection from Germanism.

SEAPLANE IN FIGHT

six versels opened fire with their guns, but German planes were unable to at-

aircraft work in September show that

Of this distance 90,000 miles was cov-

which brought seaplanes to their aid in

time to save them. Hundreds of ships are convoyed every month by aircraft. There is no instance in which a subma-

rine has attacked a ship while it was

being convoyed by an aircraft

The great speed of the scaplanes gives
them a decided advantage. The plane

the navy would become dim.

STRIKES DELAY WORK.

Airplane Construction in England

The majority of the shops

are working on munitions. The Ministry

of Labor is attempting to bring about a settlement, and negotiations are pro-

U. S. RECOGNIZES

SWISS NEUTRALITY

Follows Allies in Allaying

Fears Germans Inspired.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 5.—The American Minister to-day banded to the Political Department a note informing the Federal Council that the United

States formally recognizes the neutrality of Switzerland, declaring itself in com-plete agreement with the Allies on the

The Journal de Geneve welcomes the

so long as the Confederation

Seriously Hampered.

to Back It in Crisis

tee as well as those of the interallied TBUTONS BEGIN NEW NEW GERMAN DRIVE sitions necessary to enable the com idiation in regard to the food supply in Belgium and northern France to accom-plish its programme as to provisions and pilsh its programme as to province transport. The section submitted to the conference a declaration to the effect that, the prolongation of the war having led to the consumption of products of all sorts out of proportion to products of all sorts out of proportion to production, it was evident that the available resources, whether in allied or neutral countries, were unequal to actual needs and that it would be necessary to extend the general principles laid down by the American Government. lean Government.

Naval Cooperation. "Naval Section.—A conference was held at the Ministry of Marine in Paris November 19. M. Leygues, Minister of Marine, presided. The conference comprised representatives of the naval Powers. It was decided to create an Interallied Council in order to assure places contact and more complete contact and more complete contact. contact and more complete co-

operation between the navies operation between the navies of the council will be to watch over the general conduct of the war and assure coordination of effort on the sea. The council will make all suggestions necessary to assist the decisions of the Governments, and will claims of the Governments, and will council cognisant of their execution. The members of the council will addige to their respective Governments all rerts they deem necessary on the sub-

The individual responsibility of the Headquarters Staff and the command ers at sea to their Governments con-cerning immediate operations, as well as the employment of strategical and tactical forces placed under their com-mand, will remain without change. The mand, will remain without change. The council will be composed of the Minis-ters of Marine of the nations repre-sented and the Admiralty chiefs. As the neetings of the council will be held in Europe the United States and Japan will be represented by officers appointed by their respective Governments The Interallied Naval Council will

e provided with a special secretariat, hich will take charge of all documents, c., and will meet as often as desirable under the presidency of the Min-letry of Marine of the country where the meetings take place. The different Ministers of Marine will be willing to furnish the council with every informa-tion of a nature that would require to be submitted to and examined by the

FOCH OUT OF COUNCIL. Clemenceau Wants General With Him at Paris.

PARIS. Dec. 5 .- Gen Foch is no longer member of the Interallied Supreme given to-day by Premier Clemenceau in the course of an interview with Marcel Hutin, editor of the Echo de Paris. When asked the reason for this action

ause I want Gen. Foch near me, however diligent he may be, he cannot be at Versailles and Paris at the ame time, I am going to koeep him and have agreed with him to replace him at Versailles by Gen. Weygand. Who was recently promoted to General emplished at Versailles M. Clemenceau

What is being realized at Versailles united military action of the Allies. The committee has to draw up and it will devote itself to this with

GERMANY HINTS AT FACE SAVING PEACE

Continued from First Page. ternal relations bind us to the progress

Bulgarian people. I confidently a period of fresh prosperity and development awaits the closely allied Ottoman Empire."

The following Austrian official com-

munication concerning the negotiations between Russia and Austria-Hungary armistice was received here to-The armistice negotiations contin-

ued yesterday. A general discussion took place regarding individual points. The committee on deliberations held a meeting in the afternoon and full sitting was arranged for Wednesday

RUMANIA HOLDS FIRM. King Sending Message to Wilson to This Effect. A PACIFIC PORT, Dec. 5 .- A message

from King Ferdinand of Rumania de-ciaring his country never would make a separate peace is being carried to President Wilson by members of the American Red Cross mission to Ru-mania which landed at a Pacific port yesterday, according to a statement here yesterday, according to a statement here night by Lieut. Frank Conner, inter-

LONDON, Dec. 5.—An official statetruth whatever in the shameful state ment" that Rumania has proposed the negotiation of an armistice. The orig-inal report was given out in an Austrian. Meial statement. The announcement also was carried

from Berlin to-day, the assertion from the German capital being that negotia-tions between the German and Russian troops were extending to the Rumanians. Unofficial despatches from Berlin Mon-day carried a report that Jasey had counded Berlin and Vienna on the sub-

It is realized that the position of the Rumanian army, exposed to a flank attack through the defection of Russia, is critical. Advices from Washington were received to-day to the effect that the \$45,000,000 given the Russian Ambassador for a loan to Rumania had been returned to the United States Tre due to the Ambassador's inability to ef-fect the transfer. The following official statement has

been issued from general headquarters The commander in chief of the Russian-Rumanian troops, between the Dniester and the Black Sea yes terday afternoon approached Arch-duke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen with a proposal for in-froducing negotiations regarding an armistice. Our army leaders answered in the affirmative, and deputations will proceed with peace nego-

PAPAL EYES ON RUSSIA. Vatican Ropeful of Winning Over the Orthodox Catholics.

ROME, Dec. 5 .- Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, denied to-day that Pope Benedict ind addressed a com-munication to President Wilson, to Secretary of State Lansing or to any Government setting forth that there were extenuating circumstances regarding the last Vatican peace note.

dasparri said the Vatican Cardinal Gasharri said the Vatican also was watching anxiously the changes in the government of Russia. The climic hation of the imperial party has left the Holy See free to communicate direct with Russian Borran Catholics. Heretoforg documents intended for a bishop had to fit fitted in Russian Borran Catholics. Heretoforg documents intended for a bishop had to fit be officials of fitused a begation to the Vatican Pope instead of the Vatican English of Russia finally recognizing the Roman Pope instead of the former Russian Empages in Russia finally recognizing the Roman Pope instead of the former Russian Empages in the defect of the church is being continuated by the changes of trench mortars, &c., and that, therefore, this number will be subject to a large discount on investigation. The same probably is true of the 5,000 prisoners claimed."

Carlisle Pootball Player Dies.

Carlisl

OFFENSIVE IN ITALY

Asiago Plateau Scene of the British Confident, However, Attack, Where Hill Positions Are Gained.

VICENZA THE OBJECTIVE FOE HAS FRESH TROOPS

Ten Divisions Held Ready and Allied Airmen Continue to Many Big Guns Have Been Brought Up.

LONDON, Dec. 5 .- Apparently the Austro-Germans have launched their threatened grand offensive in an effort to break the Italian lines. The blow seems | Von der Marwitz's great offensive has impending further north than had been anticipated, the main assaults apparently being directed at the Astago plateau, instead of the Plave.

The concentration of men and guns is tremendous, but there seems no resson to believe that the Italians are either surprised or shaken. According to one report most of the troops being used by the enemy are Austrians. There are said to be ten enemy divisions all told. Guns of heavy calibre are reenforcing the field batteries.

It is from the Trentino, northwest of Asiago, that the drive is launched. On the Setti Communi plateau the Italians have lost some hill positions, according to Berlin. Rome admits these losses, but says they have not impaired the Italian defensive line. From some of these mountain lines the Italians withdrew voluntarily in an effort to rectify their front. The Austrian Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetsendorf commands the Teu-

Bombardment la Heavy. The hombardment of the Italian post-

ions around Asiago was exceptionally heavy Monday night and Tuesday, according to an Associated Press correspondent at the front.

Monday night. There was a luli toward midnight and then it was resumed with midnight and then it was resumed with added intensity at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, lasting until 9. Heavy shells were rained on the whole range of Italian positions and were concentrated particularly on the locations supposed to shield Italian batteries. The violence of the artillery action left little doubt that it was a prejude to infantry adthat it was a prelude to infantry ad-

French armies is a large group of aviators, who are waiting impatiently to get into action. The British have sent a large contingent of filers, half of whom are young Canadians and Americans, who have been doing scout work in Flanders and northern France.

Exchange Situation Improves. One effect of the arrival of the French

and British in Italy has been the rapid drop back to normal of Franco-Italian fush of its success. At that time 106 the several armies operating under Field francs bought 160 Italian lire, but with Marshal Haig have captured hundreds the arrival of the troops the same num- of Teuton cannon, most of them this ber of francs now buy 135 lire and ex- year.

says that the hierarchy and clergy in litaly have given the most open and most generous help to the country's cause and the the lital parliament and Government. The Cardinal adds that long before the issuance of the papal peace note, which is add to have been among the chief causes of the army's lowered morale, the calculator of the papal peace of the army's lowered morale, the calculator of the papal peace of the army's lowered morale, the calculator of the papal peace of the army's lowered morale, the calculator of the papal peace of the army's lowered morale, the calculator of the papal peace ciercy generally and the army chap-tains particularly were laboring against the destructive propaganda which had been begun and was reported to be giving unrest to the civil authorities.

Official Report of Attack. To-day's official report from Rome gives the following details of the fight-

after having gathered a formidable array of artillery and renewed and increased his forces, which had severely suffered in previous combats, has be-gun an attack on our positions. The first assault, launched yesterday, was firmly held up by us and the only advantage obtained by the Austro-Germans at the price of heavy losses was the gain of some positions, which has not weakened the firmness of our re-

Preceded by a destructive hombardment, continued most violently for several hours and accompanied by heavy bursts of barrage fire, the en-emy made a double attack on the strong point of Melette.

Hand to Hand Fighting.

The first attack, from the northwest, after several attempts to advance, was arrested by our barrage and finally broken up in the afternoon on a sec-tion of Monte Sisemo! and the south-western slopes of Melette di Gallio, where in violent hand to hand fighting the enemy was decisively repulsed with heavy losses and left us also some hundred prisoners. The second attack, from the north-

east, was brought forward with larger forces and greater tenacity between Monte Tondarccar and Monte Baden-ecche. Here after exceedingly force fighting lasting until early this morn-ing, the occupation of some trenches which the enemy was able to effect counselled us to withdraw some of the more advanced portions of our line.

At Zenson, on the Plave, as a greater movement had been noted, one of our storming parties, well supported by artillery which destroyed five small bridges thrown across the river at this point by the enemy, attacked the enemy at the bend of the river, inflicting losses on him and bringing back prisoners and machine guns.

WAR ON JEWS NEXT.

Ready After Peace.

AT CAMBRAI NEAR

as Men and Guns Have Been Reenforced.

Dominate Air-Bomb

Marching Infantry.

By the Associated Press WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE Dec. 5 .- There is no indication that Gen. been abandoned and the presence of further fresh infantry divisions in the Cambrai area shows that the enemy has not yet lost hope of inflicting a sharp defeat on the British.

The British line is now very strongly submarines and three German destroyheld and can withstand any siedgeham-, ers is contained in an official statement mer pressure, and the anxiety—the nat- just published. In the morning mist the ural effect of the first two days on- seaplane sighted a submarine on the slaught—has been followed by a feeling surface. Before the submersible could of cheerfulness and complete confidence. The number of British batteries has dive the alreraft succeeded in dropping been greatly increased and their ac-curate counter shelling of the enemy's strong artillery groups east of the Scheidt has effectively reduced their ac-their actions are submarines in line abreast

tivity.
The British airmen in clear weather continue to dominate completely the Ger-man alreraft, and to bomb marching in-fantry and towns which have become

There is an interesting report that a few British cavalry actually entered the town of Cambrai at the beginning of awal patrol is a great factor in the Gen. Byng's offensive. They were in small numbers, however, and were withdrawn immediately, as they were far in advance of the main body. The enemy has brought in two fresh divisions to the Marsolan area. the Marcoing area.

The first violent cruption began early FORECASTS WITHDRAWAL the distance covered in patrols was more than 170,000 miles.

Maurice Says British Are in Awkward Position at Cambral.

LONDON, Dec. 5. - Although word comes from the front to-day that there is nothing of particular interest to report, "in addition to the customary artillery activity on both sides," a note of that it was a preluce to the state of the st both warning and caution was sounded in London to-day by Major-Gen. F. B. Maurice. Chief of Military Operations.

in any other recent fighting on that front and that the effect of Gen. Byng's offensive has been staggering to the enemy. To this fact is ascribed the great effort of the Germans to eject the

Took First Guns in Thirty Months. and British in Italy has been the rapid drop back to normal of Franco-Italian ing point—that the Germans have capteschange, which went up when the tured British guns, the first they have Austro-German offensive was in full taken in more than thirty months, while

change daily is approaching par.

Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, has communicated to the Lonhood of Gonnelleu were successfully reminster, has communicated to the Lon-, hood of Gonnelleu were successfully redon Morning Post a statement from pulsed. Local fighting also took place Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary this morning to the British advantage of State, answering the Post's accusation that the Vatican was implicated in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie, tion that the Vatican was implicated in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie, the the Alternoon a more serious attack was delivered by the Germans in this area in considerable force. It was cusation is an "atroclous calumny," and saws that the hierarchy and clergy in neighborhood of Bourlon Wood and

apparently without effecting any radical change in conditions. The Belgian army again has been in action, a charp encounter poing staged near Dixmude

Planned by You Ludendorff.

Birmingham and Midland districts de-manded recognition of their shop stewards or said they would strike im-"There is little doubt." said Gen. Maurice, "that the latest German attacks in the Cambral sector have been plonned and superintended by Gen. von Luden-dorff himself. Von Ludendorff's plan was a thoroughly good one, as most of the German plans are. It was an attack on both flanks of our salient followed on both flanks of our sallent, followed ceeding, by an attack in force on the centre. by an attack in force on the centre.

"His attacks on our north and centre failed completely, but on his left the enemy aucceeded in breaking through a part of our front. He attacked not only our new front but on a part of the line as it existed before, to the south. He aucceeded in effecting a surprise and broke through to a depth of nearly 6,000 yards—clear through our Reduce Population. nearly 6,000 yards-clear through our gun positions. But we had ample reserves available and promptly drove him back two-thirds of the distance covered.

"One cannot say the Germans have run positions. But we had ample re-

not made substantial gains as a result it surpasses anything that hitherto of this effort. When you are in a narow sallent even a small inroad on
one's flanks increases greatly the diragency in The Hague the number of cluding allied loans, for the two years
plying the men in it. The supply to the plying the men in it. The supply to the one-t men on certain portions of our front tress has now become a matter of consid-

British Have 650 German Guns. some extent in this area, Gen. Maurice | without regard to race or religion."

"For the first time in many a day the enemy captured some British guns. The last British guns he captured were four from a territorial battery behind the French lines in the battle of Ypres in May, 1915, during the first gas at-tack. Since then we had not lost a single gun on the western front and have captured 650 of the enemy's, of which 510 were captured in 1917.
"The number of guns we captured at Cambra! is 138. The Germans claim 100 of ours, and I am not yet able to tell exactly how far this claim is rue, as complete returns from the batteries are not yet in, but the prompti-tude of the announcement and the round number used leads to suspicion. I be-and the inviolability of Swiss territory lieve the Germans have included in the so long as the Confederation maintains count numbers of trench mortars, &c., neutrality and the enemy respects that and that, therefore, this number will neutrality.

formal recognition of Swiss neutrality by the United States as extremely important in strengthening and cons ing the international situation in Swit-

Hungarian Food Minister Out. AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5 .- A Budapest despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung mays that the Hungarian Food Minister, Count Hadik, has resigned.

TWO YEAR WAR COST **PUT AT 36 BILLIONS**

Duma has issued a procla-mation to all nations, pleading Secretary McAdoo Makes This for support as the only elective dy in Russia.
The Letts have issued a peti-Estimate in Submitting tion to the Allies against the an-Annual Report.

NEW BOND ISSUE SOON

Opposes More Revenue Taxes SINKS A SUBMARINE Till Country Has Had Time to Adapt Itself.

Battles With Four Submarines Special Despatch to THE SEX. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- An appeal and Three Escorting Gerevery American citizen to forego needless expenditures, that the saved wealth man Destroyers. of the nation may be increased for war Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 5 .-- A dramatic story of which he believes essential to the winthe fight of a seaplane with four German ning of the war. Among the more strik-

ing points made in the report are: "Business an usual" cannot be adopted as the guiding principle of the times in time of war. It is a wholly wrong theory and should find no advocacy or acceptance by the sensible and patriotic people of America.

The man who subscribes for a Go three more submarines in line abreast ernment bond, and is advertised as a and followed by three destroyers. All patriot for doing so, is not a patriot if he immediately sells that bond on the market when he does not imperatively

man aircraft, and to bomb marchins infantry and towns which have become new rail heads.

The Germans to-day were still holding hands along most of the new battle front. Fighting was in progress around a fortified farm north of Havrimcourt after an enemy attack in the morning, but no other offensive developed against the British line up to noon.

There is an interesting report that a few British cavalry actually entered the supply of new capital available for investment in the United States of the supply of new capital available for investment in the United States of the supply of new capital available for investment in the United States of the supply of new capital available for investment in the United States of the supply of new capital available for investment in the United States of the supply of new capital available for investment in the United States of the supply of new capital available for investment in the United States of the provided, and suggestions of regulation of supplied and suggestions for Congress are being formulated.

The Government must, if necessary, above the supply of new capital available for investment in the United States of the provided, and suggestions for Congress are being formulated.

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The Government must, if necessary, above the supply of new capital available for investment in the United States of the congress are being formulated.

The Governme

May Not Raise Interest Rate. Hope is expressed that additional bonds an be sold on terms similar to those of the first two issues, as Mr. McAdoo holds that an increase in the rate of interest on bonds would be unwise and hurtful, since the higher the rate on Government onds the greater the cost to the Amer can people of carrying on the war and the greater the depreciation in all other T. R. SAYS 'AMEN ered by seaplanes and \$0,000 miles by airships. On seven occasions ships at-tacked by submarines sent S O S signals forms of investment securities.

Arrangements may be concluded short-

ly with various countries by which a substitute medium will stabilize exnertal countries without necessitating large exports of gold. farm loan banks to date Mr. McAdoo is convinced that the limit of \$10,000 imposed by law upon loans to any individual should be increased Congress may be asked to

Congress may be asked to establish a medium by which the bonds of the farm times it has not even that much time, as the scaplane often comes on at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

It is not to be assumed that destroyers | \$1.066.983,361. Estimates of the exthe effect of Germans have cap
The effect of Germans have cap
are to be superseded by seaplanes in subexpenses confronting the Government up
to June 30 of next year indicate a deficit
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to June 30 of next year indi are to be superseded by seaplanes in sub- expenses confronting the Government up able, but without this work the struggle of the submarines would be prolonged, food become dearer, the lives of sailors needlessly endangered and the eyes of Will Need Total of \$9,969,969

Will Need Total of \$9,060,000,000 This figure, together with the \$3.666 .-000,000 of authorized but unlasted Liberty bonds, and \$663,000,000 estimated receipts from war savings, make the \$9.969,000,000 which Mr McAdoo believes Americans must loan the Gov. ernment between now and June 30, 1918.
Total estimated receipts for the current fiscal year are \$12,580,732,800, which, with a balance in the treasury London, Dec. 5.—The fifty thousand surjaine workers at Coventry have resulted to state to still questions in regard to shop stewards and the war bonus. It is estimated that the strike resulted in ordinary receipts are \$12.580.732,800, hortnern France but the peoples of Austria. Which with a balance in the treasury tria-Hungary, of the Halkan Peninsula of full victory is to avoid the need of such exclusion. He wants to bring Germittee to settle questions in regard to capture the impudent and alien dominion of the many back into the family of peoples might of her great power.

Clubs and associations in various only if the rulers are utterly overtheads.

at \$5.176.000,000 and dispursements at to inflict similar wrongs on Germany Holenzollerns. Neither the United \$12,804.034,440, exclusive of allied loans. In return.

States nor the Allies purpose to dictate the man at the mind of the Rusting of t loans to allies is continued in the 1918-19 fiscal year. \$6,000,000,000 additional would be required. Estimated interest

war savings.

"While these figures represent the situation as it appears to-day." the Secretary says, "it should be borne in mind themselves with grim resolves with grim resolves to the same themselves with grim resolves to the same than th

TWO-THIRDS FEWER Hunger, Sickness and Distress that the exigencies of the future may cause changes, particularly with regard to the estimates for the War and Navy departments." The estimates on which the Secretary bases his figures are made by the various Government departments.

Estimate of War's Cost.

has The outstanding fact apparent that the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed it these stupendous figures is that the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed it these stupendous figures is that the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed it these stupendous figures is that the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed to the students of the President in reference to Austream of the War to the American people, in the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed to the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed to the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed to the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed to the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed to the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed to the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed to the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed to the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed to the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed to the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed to the cost I shall shortly discuss the proposed to the cost I shall shortly discuss the cost tress.

A despatch from The Hague says the Turkish Legation there has made the following amouncement:

To the great task facing the country. Secretary McAdoo calls the people with these words:

"What is of superlative importance in

following amnouncement:

"What is of superlative importance in

"We understand that the German au- the readjustment that must take place After alluding to the readjustment the that might be necessary to ome extent in this area, Gen. Maurice without regard to race or religion."

In the that might be necessary to ome extent in this area, Gen. Maurice without regard to race or religion." constitutes a drain upon the available supplies, materials and resources of the country. Everything wasted now is little BRAZIL'S WAR MISSION HERE. short of criminal.

tain Government securities Secretary McAdoo says: "It is not mere sub-scription to a bond that helps the Govmoney to the Government and not by Horges Fortes. Capt. Alexander Bueno, merely promising it and shifting the load Capt. Bartoza Lisboa and Lieuts. Jacob helps in this great time. If loans are made to the Government and bonds are the libraries. helps in this great time. If loans are and Marcolino Fragindes, arrived in made to the Government and bonds are this city vesterday and took mooms in taken therefor, the lender is supposed to deny himself something which releases in turn a demand upon the viral states in the prosecution of the war, supplies or stores of the country and stay in this country one year unless puts the Government in position to buy Germany should be whipped meanwhile. puts the Government in position to buy the supplies thus released and to furnish them to our armies and navies. "I want to make it clear that there is

no desire on the part of the Government to prevent or to interfere with freedom of legitimate trading in Government ds-that is, trading in good faith. Hopes to Keep Interest Down.

"I have indulged the hope that addi-tional bonds could be sold on such rea-sonable terms that the remainder of the funds required to meet the estimated ex-penditures for the fiscal year 1918 might be raised by that means and thus escape additional revenue legislation at this

sion of the Congress. It is my earnest conviction that the general economy of the country should be permitted to read-just itself to the new revenue laws be-fore consideration should be given to the imposition of additional tax burdens. If a situation should develop where the Government could not sell convertible and partly tax exempt bonds upon a 4 per cent. basis it would, I believe, be-

per cent basis it would. I believe, become necessary to seriously consider further revenue legislation.

"In my judgment an increase in the
rate of interest on such bonds would beextremely unwise and hurtful. The
higher the rate on Government bonds
the greater the cost to the American
people of carrying on the war and the
greater will be the depreciation in all
other forms of investment securities. We
cannot regard without concern serious vestments. It should be the earnest endeavor of every one to prevent this and I earnestly hope that the processes of education and of unselfish consideration of the problem from the standpoint of the general interest will provide the

econsary remedy. Government must if necessary absorb the supply of new capital available for investment in the United States during the period of the war. This in turn makes it essential that unnecessary purposes, is made by Secretary McAdoo in his annual report for the year ended in June. He also suggests legislation which he believes a suggest of the public and private enterprises. Some form of regulation of new capital expenditures should be provided.

Profit in Insurance.

The subject is having deep study, and I hope to be able to submit some suggestions during the seasion of the Congress which will be of a constructive as well as of a regulatory nature. may also become necessary to con ert some constructive measures through which essential credits may be provided for those industries and enterprises in the country essential to the efficient and successful conduct of the war. The sub ect requires the best thought and study.

The Government showed a neat profit Insurance. Figures showing the opera-tion of the bureau since the day of its creation. September 2, 1914, to October 31 of this year, show that the amount insured totalled \$855,270,337. The Government collected \$856,270,337. The Government collected \$23,393,476 in premiums and paid out only \$20,008,505 for losses, the expense of running the department being \$94,296. These policies also included protection for 20,757 men in the sum of \$34,988,067.

The vigorous protests of the form The vigorous protests of the farmers against being forced to bear the expense

of establishing a clear title to their land when they obtain a Government loan upon it leads to the suggestion that Congress may be asked to provide for

TO WILSON'S STAND

Asserts Message Pledges Na-

tion to Victory and Overthrow of Germany. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5 .- The Kansas City Star to-morrow morning will

print the following:

He states unequivocally that our task

is to win the war; that nothing shall

turn us aside from it until it is accomplished, and that every power and reource we possess will be used to achieve autocracy. He states that there shall be no peace until the war is won. He says that this peace must deliver not only Belgium and be admitted to the family of nations northern France but the peoples of Aus-

ter have poisoned the minds of their

The American people must devote pressed reasons for fighting, and reverts themselves with grim resolution and to its own advocacy of the Marquis of wholehearted purpose to the effective Lansdowne's plea for a declaration of wholehearted purpose to the effective Lansdowne's plea for a declaration of translation of this pledge into action, for, of course, the sole value of such a promise lies in the manner in which a promise lies in the manner in which President Wilson considers it advisable president Wilson considers it advisable president with the constant of the war

it is actually made good.

The people must back the Government in every step to carry into effect in any official charged with the duty of carrying it into effect.

the countless Americans to whom honor and welfare and high ideals America are dear, to say amen to the America are dear, to say silicate the second of the European spokesmen or the President's expressed purpose to wage this war through to the end with all our strength and to accept no peace whose vision comprehends the world while theirs comprehends only half a (Copyright, 1917, by the Kaneas City & Star.

urging the citizens to buy and re- Members Will Cooperate With This Government.

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P. J. KENEDY & SONS. 44 Barcley Street, New York COUNTRY PRAISES WILSON'S ADDRESS

President Receives Messages of Congratulation From All Sections.

PATRIOTIC WAVE RISES

Editor of "Appeal to Reason" Says "Last Possible Suspicion" Is Removed.

Special Despatch to THE SEX. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Scores of congratulatory messages praising his address to Congress have been received by President Wilson in the last twenty-four hours. The notes came from every

President Wilson in the last twenty-four hours. The notes came from every section of the country and indicated a steadily rising flood of patriotic fervor. One of the most striking messages was from Louis Koplin of Girard, Kan, who has been prominent in the Socialist party. The message reads:
"Personally and as editor of the Appeal to Reason of Girard, Kan., the oldest and largest American Socialist publication, I heartily congratulate you on your inspiring address to Congress to-day. Your open hearted espousal of a

democratic peace after the Central Eu-ropean people have been freed from the yoke of Prussian militarism removes the last possible suspicion against the cause of the Allies "I carnestly trust that the peoples of Germany and Russia, particularly Socialists, will now realize that they have been badly duped by the scheming Prus-sian military masters. Your address of to-day should convince liberals of all lands that the cause of fundamental democracy in national and international affairs is boidly championed by the

"On which side will they line up? I am on your side." BRITISH LIKE MESSAGE.

American President and ruthlessly throt-

tled by the Kalser

"Purifying Breeze" One London Newspaper Calls It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE Sun.
LONDON, Dec. 5 -- President Wilson's message to the American Congress apparently has struck a deeply responsive chord in England, judging from comments by the press. Nearly all the news-papers are loud in praise of its statesmanlike vigor and high purposes The Daily Mail says: "For all the Allies President Wilson's address makes very satisfactory reading. His ringing sensences, not less than the measures proposed to give effect to them, will do something in Europe, as well as in America, to clear the air of the fumes of nacificiam. They set things as Lans.

of pacificism. They set things, as Lans-downe's letter did not, in their proper light and proper order." Referring to President Wilson's personal position the Mail says: "No auto-crat in history ever enjoyed the power and authority freely yielded to President Wilson by the American people. His voice is their voice, his thoughts their thoughts to a degree that no comparison

"Nails Colors to the Mast."

The Daily Chronicle says nothing could be bolder or more emphatic than President Wilson's reassertion need for absolute victory over Prussian

"He nails his colors to the mast." continues the Chronicle, "and says unless Germany changes her rulers she cannot

struck in sympathy with other members of the union who were striking for an increase in the wages of solderers and timen. The radiator workers who were getting twice the sum, still are holding out. This fact means that the completion of many airplanes is delayed. \$12.504.034,440, exclusive of allied loans. Shop hands numbering 150.000 in the Birmingham and Midland districts de-

The Daily Telegraph says:
"It has been left to President Wilson would be required. Estimated interest on bonds to be issued that year is \$385.one of the bond issue, \$28,000,000.
Thus if the deficit is to be met by bonds \$214,040,000,000 worth must be floated between John to receipts from war savings.

"It has been left to President Wilson to give the lead in showing that a frank and unimpassioned statement of war in the bond issue, \$28,000,000.
"Amen," The message is a solemn in does not in the least degree confloated between John to be we shall use every energy we nossess to will an and that we shall accompletely and that the inflexible purpose to carry on the war."

Solemn to give the lead in showing that a frank and unimpassioned statement of war included between John to be the lead in showing that a frank and unimpassioned statement of war included between John to be the lead in showing that a frank and unimpassioned statement of war included between John to the least degree consists of the including the lead in showing that a frank and unimpassioned statement of war included between John to the least degree consists of the president Wilson to solve the lead in showing that a frank and unimpassioned statement of war included between John to the least degree consists of the president willows the least degree consists of the solve the lead in showing that a frank and unimpassioned statement of war included by the lead of t

to make a clear profession of the war alms which his Government has adopted

Voice of World Statesman. The Daily News receives warmly the

President's declaration that peace should be based on generosity and justice to the exclusion of selfish claims. It adds: "It would be affectation to pretend that this language echoes the declara-tions of the European spokesmen of the "In the light of President Wilson's

speech a statement that will mean the wiping off the slate of much that should never have been written on it is imperative. There is no kinship between the spirit of yesterday's speech and the

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The Times says there are no half ones in the President's address, adding "There are no ambiguous phrases on which militarists may feed the filusions of their dupes, no hints of compromise and no suggestion of faitering or done and no suggestion of faitering or done to raise the spirits of the pacific. * * * With this straightforward and legical statement of America's war aims the last hope of the pacifists must founder. The evening papers regard as the salient points made by the President by

demand for war upon Austria-Hungary and his aim to free the peoples of the Balkans and other States from being

the United States to free the peoples autocracy," says the Westminster C. sette, "Is a timely intimation to the real politicians in Berlin who are speculating on the possibility of a deal between the East and the West which shall give them a free hand over Russia and east-

ern Europe on condition that they re-nounce their aggressions in the west. Like Purifying Breeze.

The Globe says President Wilson's ddress "comes as a purifying breeze from the new world to the old. The President put quite plainly at the baginning of his address, says this newspaper, the object with which the United States entered the war, and adds: "We commend this to our weak kneed noll-lcians of every kind, whether avowed "No more direct utterance has been

vouchsafed to the belligerents since the war began. The Standard says:
"The frank acceptance of the principles enunciated by the President by his

the Governments and peoples contribute greatly to the success to arms, in which along a satisfact, peace can be established." The Pall Mall Gazette says:
"The President's decision to decise

war on Austria for the purpose of break-ing the vassalage to the German Govern-ment and his declaration that peace must give freedom to the peoples of Balkans and Turkey is the most direct approach to a practical handling of the muddle of the Eastern question yet manby any allied statesman."

The Star says:
"President Wilson speaks for the peoples and with the voice of humanity.
The British people, like the American people, are indistantly impatient of people, are indignantly impatient of those failing to make plain what our ob-jectives are. Wilson, like Lansdowne, tells the Germans nobody is threatening their existence or independent to convince them that their masters deceiving them. Sooner or later the tie of liberty will sweep over the Kaler

COMMENT IN FRANCE.

Paris "Temps" Dwells Upon Economie Feature. Paris, Dec. 5.—Commenting on Pres-ident Wilson's message to Congress the

Temps points out that "Win the war" is he motto which the message repeats and develops incessantly. "Perhaps the most important passage in the message," says the newspaper. "Is the intimation that the Allies, if the many persists after the war in many stituting herself a danger to peace, will use a weapon which Presider has heretofore never been willing to mention, but which he indicated years day in his reference to a refusal by the

nations to admit German to free

omic relations. "This merace is all the more grave cause it has only been given voice after long reflection. Even if the Germana pretend to treat it with disdain or steere we can be certain it will have a pre-found effect among them."

peoples which will constitu

ENTHUSIASM IN ITALY. Wilson.

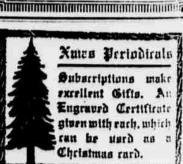
Rome, Dec. 5 .- President Wilson's re quest to the American Congress to le-clare war upon Austria-Hungary has been received with the greatest enthu-

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